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NUMBER 992.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1802. [VOLUME XVI.

RICHMOND, March 25, 1802.

MY CLIENTS in the Henrico District Court will address their communications to myself, or my son Mr. PEYTON RANDOLPH, who has commenced the Practice of the Law. We shall unite in any business depending there, in which either of us may be employed.

EDM: RANDOLPH.

JUST RECEIVED,
And for Sale by the Subscriber
A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF
Dutch Bolting Cloths.
J. Darmsdatt.
Richmond, April 1st, 1802. 8t.

THE different PARISHES are hereby notified, That Tuesday the 4th of May next, is the time of holding the Annual Convention of the Episcopal Church As business highly interesting requires the attention of the Members and Friends of the Church, it is hoped the Parishes will spare no exertion in sending forward their Deputies.

By desire of the Bishop,
JOHN BUCHANAN, Treasurer to the Prot. Esp. Church.
April 5, 1802.

NOTICE.
In the case of EDWARD DOWNING & THOMAS DOWNING, *Bankrupts.*

THE COMMISSIONERS under a commission of Bankrupt, awarded and issued forth against Edward Downing and Thomas Downing, late Merchants and Co-partners, of the town of Petersburg, intend to meet on the 1st day of May next ensuing, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the *undersigned*, lower end of Bollingbrook street, in the town of Petersburg aforesaid, in order to make a Dividend of the estate and effects of the said Bankrupts; when and where those Creditors who have not already proved their debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said Dividend.

By order of the Commissioners and Assignees,
CONRADE WEBB,
Solicitor to the Commission.
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, Petersburg, April 1st, 1802. ep 8t

Joseph Bonnardel,
FROM PARIS,
TEACHER OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE
Begs leave to offer his services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond.

HIS terms for attending persons at their own houses three times a week, are five dollars entrance and four dollars per month; but where two or more associate to receive lessons at the same time and place, considerable deductions will be made.

He will receive pupils at his own house, and attend them every day in the week except Saturday, at three dollars entrance, and nine dollars per quarter.

He resides on Shockœ-Hill, next door to Mr. Peter Aubry, Grocer, three doors above Majr. Du Val's house.

Richmond, March 24, 1802. 8tp.

N. B. He will also teach the SPANISH LANGUAGE on the same terms.

Sales at Auction.

WILL BE SOLD, positively, without reserve, for ready money, on the fourth Thursday in this month, [the 29th instant] on the premises,

12 valuable Lots,

within the inclosure of Mr. Joseph Jackson. An undoubted title will be made.

PROSSER & MONCURE, v. m.
Richmond, April 2, 1802. ep8.

FOR SALE,
At first cost, a northern built
COACHEE,
And a pair of HARNESS, which has never been used.

THE cause of its sale is, that it is not such a carriage as was directed. It may be seen, and the price known, by applying to the printer of this paper.

Richmond, March 13, 1802.

A FEW COPIES OF
Henning's Justice,
May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.

Mr. DAVIS,

SIR,

IN publishing the second section of the act for calling in and registering Certificates of the public debt of this state, you will oblige

Your humble servant,
WILLIAM BERKELEY,
Treasurer.

Treasury Office, March 31, 1802.

SECT. 2. AND *be it further enacted*, That if the holder or owner of any certificate of a debt due from this state, shall not on or before the 1st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and three, make application for a warrant for the interest due thereon, such interest shall cease after that period until the said certificate shall be deposited with the Treasurer as aforesaid. *Provided however*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to injure or affect the owners or holders of any certificates upon which warrants have been issued since the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and two, but such persons shall be allowed until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and four, to deposit such certificates as aforesaid.

Old Dare-Devil

STANDS at my house in Chesterfield county on Appomatox river, fifteen miles above Petersburg, ten from the court house, and will cover mares by the season at Thirty-Five Dollars, ten of which will be remitted, if paid by the 10th of August, when the season expires. Mares may be fed with grain at twenty-five cents per day, which must be paid before they are taken away.—It is needless to swell this advertisement with his pedigree and performance, as they have been so often ascertained heretofore—Undoubtedly he was as fleet a horse as any in England in his day—as to his blood, it is from the first crosses; that is, Herod and Eclipse. Dare Devil's get speaks for themselves, as they are the best racers on the continent, which was made manifest by their run last fall. They won at Richmond, Petersburg, New-Brunswick, Hick's-Ford, Norfolk, Warrington and Tarborough, besides at many other places. No responsibility for accidents.

THOMAS GOODE.
February 12, 1802.

N. B. One Dollar to the groom.

Lands and Negroes
FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a Deed of Trust made to the subscribers by *Benjamin Toler, Thomas Hooper,* and *Henry Toler, jun.* to satisfy a judgment of Henrico court, obtained by Henry S. Shore, as attorney in fact for the late house of William Anderson & Co. of London, will be sold, at Hanover court house, on Wednesday the 28th day of April next, being court day, at public auction, for ready money, the five following

Tracts of Land,

Belonging to the said THOMAS HOOPER, *to wit:*

One Tract containing eighty seven and a half acres, more or less; one other tract of 107 acres; one other tract of 50 acres; one other tract of 7 acres, and one other tract of 75 acres, more or less. The four first tracts of Land adjoin each other, and are within about three miles of Hanover-Town, in Hanover county, and adjoin the lands of William Hundley, John Haw, Thomas Green, Jeremiah Hooper, and others. The last mentioned tract lies in Henrico county, about 5 miles below the city of Richmond, and is the same which the said Hooper bought of Dabney Miller. Also

59 Valuable Slaves,

among which are two good Blacksmiths and a Cooper.

Charles Copland,
Charles Johnston, } Trustees.
Richmond March 16, 1802.

Manchester Turnpike Company.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Stockholders to the said Company are requested to attend at Mr. *Zachariah Brooks'* Tavern in this place on Saturday the 1st of May next, at 11 o'clock, to choose five Directors agreeable to law.

THE MANAGERS.
Manchester, March 24, 1802. 4w.

James P. Hopkins,
TAYLOR,
(Opposite the City Hotel)

RETURNS his grateful thanks to the citizens of Richmond and its vicinity for the encouragement he has received, and assures them that no exertion on his part shall be wanted to deserve their future favours. Being provided with good workmen, he will be able to serve them on the shortest notice, with the newest fashions, and his usual punctuality.

☞ Those of his country Customers who are indebted to him, will serve him materially by immediate payment.

I INTEND to PRACTICE LAW in the Chancery Court of the Williamsburg District.

GEORGE TUCKER.
Richmond, April 13, 1802. tf.

HAY.

THE gentlemen of Richmond and Manchester are respectfully informed, that they may be supplied with HAY at 5*s.* and BLADES at 6*s.* per 100 lbs. delivered at my Plantation at the New Bridges, eight miles from Richmond.

James Govan.
April 8th, 1802.

The Subscriber has a convenient
Brick Ware-House,

ON the back street, leading from the Canal Bason to Shockœ creek, where he will receive for STORAGE, Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, and other country produce. He will also pay strict attention to the COMMISSION BUSINESS which he may be favored with.

Near to the said Warehouse, there is a convenient
Dwelling House,
to be RENTED, and possession given on the first day of June next.

James Innes.
Richmond, April 14, 1802. ep 4w

THE SUBSCRIBER,
Offers to Barter an Invoice of 20,000 *Dollars worth of well assorted*
DRY GOODS,
OF a late Importation, at the first cost, for TOBACCO, at five dollars per hundred, Richmond inspection.

ALSO—SELLING OFF
His well Assorted Stock,
At very reduced prices, for Cash.

Bartlett Still.
Richmond, April 1st, 1802.

FOR SALE.

ON the fourth Wednesday in the present month, (April) the subscriber will sell, at public auction, his lease of four years, from September last, of the

Cross Keys Tavern,

two doors below the Court House, in the city of Richmond, and give immediate possession. There is attached to this tenement a good stable, and very large lot of land, newly enclosed with post and rails, a good garden, a commodious yard, and hen house. The whole subjected to a rent of 84 dollars per annum, in monthly payments of 7 dollars per month. The whole of the buildings are in good order, and all except the dwelling house and kitchen put to the tenement at the expence of the subscriber, which cost him upwards of £100. He will treat with any person on the subject, in the interim, at private sale. There can be no better stand in this city, for nearly one third of each month in the year, being two Courts holden at the Courthouse, (which is in 20 yards of the place) in every month, eight of which are quarterly courts, which hold 6 days each. Should the person who rents, wish to purchase a quantity of suitable FURNITURE, the subscriber will supply them as it stands in the house.

Nathaniel Childers.
Richmond, April 7th, 1802. tdf

Old Knight of Malta.

THIS DAY arrived from Mount-Vernon, the Old Knight of Malta. He will be let to mares at EIGHT DOLLARS the season, and half a dollar to the Groom if paid within the season, (which will commence from this date, and expire the 10th of August) if not TEN DOLLARS will be required. Pasturage GRATIS, but will not be liable for accidents or escapes. The money to be sent when the mares are taken away.

WILLIAM STUART, Agent
For the estate of G. W. P. Custis, Esq.
White House, New-Kent, March 2d, 1802. } ep 3t

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Saturday, February 20.

Debate on the bill received from the senate, entitled "An act to repeal certain acts respecting the organization of the courts of the United States."

(CONTINUED.)

(Mr. BAYARD'S *speech continued from our last.)*

I owe to the committee the expression of my thanks for the patience with which they attended to the laborious discussion of yesterday.

It will be my endeavour in the remarks which I have to offer upon the remaining point of the debate, to consume no time which the importance of the subject does not justify. I have never departed from the question before the committee, but with great reluctance. Before I heard the gentleman from Virginia, I had not an observation to make unconnected with the bill on the table. It was he who forced me to wander on foreign ground, and be assured, sir, I shall be guilty of no new digressions where I am not covered by the same justification.

I did think that this was an occasion when the house ought to have been liberated from the dominion of party spirit, and allowed to decide upon the unbiassed dictates of their understanding. The vain hope which I indulged that this course would be pursued was soon dissipated by the inflammatory appeal made by the gentleman from Virginia, to the passions of his party. This appeal, which treated with no respect the feelings of one side of the house, will excuse recriminations which have been made, or which shall be retorted. We were disposed to conciliate, but gentlemen are deceived if they think that we will submit to be trampled on.

I shall now, sir, proceed to the consideration of the second point which the subject presents. However this point may be disguised by subtilties, I conceive the true question to be—has the legislature a right by law to remove a judge? Gentlemen may state their question to be, has the legislature a right by law to vacate the office of a judge? But, as in fact they remove the judges, they are bound to answer our question.

The question which I state they will not meet. Nay, I have considered it as conceded upon all hands, that the legislature have not the power of removing a judge from his office; but it is contended only that the office may be taken from the judge. Sir, it is a principle in law, which ought, and I apprehend does, hold more strongly in politics; that what is prohibited from being done directly is restrained from being done indirectly. Is there any difference but in words between taking the office from a judge and removing the judge from the office? Do you not indirectly accomplish the end, which you admit is prohibited? I will not say that it is the sole intention of the supporters of the bill before us, to remove the circuit judges from their offices; but I will say that they establish a precedent, which will enable worse men than themselves to make use of the legislative power for that purpose upon any occasion. If it be constitutional to vacate the office, and in that way to dismiss the judge, can there be a question as to the power to re-create the office and to fill it with another man? Repeal to-day the bill of the last session, and the circuit judges are no longer in office. To-morrow rescind this repealing act (and no one will doubt the right to do it) and no effect is produced but the removal of the judges. To suppose that such a case may occur is no vagary of imagination. The thing has been done, shamelessly done in a neighbouring state. The judges there held their offices upon the same tenure with the judges of the U. States. Three of them were obnoxious to the men in power. The judicial law of the state was repealed, and immediately re-enacted without a veil being thrown over the transaction. The obnoxious men were removed, their places supplied with new characters, and the other judges were reappointed. Whatever sophistry may be able to shew in theory, in practice there never will be found a difference in the exercise of the powers of removing a judge and of vacating his office.

The question which we are now considering, depends upon the provisions contained in the constitution. It is an error of the committee upon plain subjects to search for reasons very profound. Upon the present subject the strong provisions of the constitution are so obvious, that no eye can overlook them. They have been repeatedly cited, and as long as the question stated is under discussion, they must be reiterated. There are two prominent provisions to which I now particularly allude. 1st. The judges shall hold their offices during good behaviour. 2d. Their compensation shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. These are provisions so clearly understood upon the first impression, that their meaning is rather obscured than illustrated by argument. What is meant, and what has been universally understood by the tenure of "good behaviour?" *A tenure for life* if the judge commit no misdemeanor. It is so understood and expressed in England, and so it has always been received and admitted in this country. The *express* provision then of the constitution defines the tenure of a judge's office; a tenure during life. How is that tenure *expressly* qualified? By the good behaviour of the judge. Is the tenure qualified by any other *express* condition or limitation? No other. As the tenure is *express*, as but one *express* limitation is imposed upon it, can it be subject to any other limitation not derived from necessary implication. If any material provision in the constitution can in no other manner be satisfied, than by subjecting the tenure of this office to some new condition, I will then admit that the tenure is subject to the condition.

Gentlemen have ventured to point out a provision which they conceived furnished this necessary implication. They refer to the power given to Congress from time to time to establish courts inferior to the supreme court. If this power cannot be exercised without vacating the offices of judges, I will concede that those offices may be vacated. But on this head there can be no controversy. The power has been, and at all times may, be exercised without vacating the office of any judge. It was so exercised at the last session of Congress; and I surely do not now dispute the right of gentlemen to establish as many new courts as they may deem expedient. The power to establish new courts does not therefore necessarily imply a power to abolish the office of existing judges, because the existence of those offices does not prevent an execution of the power.

The clause in the constitution to which I have just alluded has furnished to gentlemen their famous position, that though you cannot remove a judge from his office, you may take the office from the judge. Though I should be in order, I will not call this a quibble, but I shall attempt in the course of the argument, yet more clearly to prove that it is one. I do not contend that you cannot abolish an empty office, but the point on which I rely is, that you can do no act which impairs the independence of a judge. When gentlemen assert that the office may be vacated notwithstanding the incumbency of the judge, do they consider that they beg the very point which is in controversy? The office cannot be vacated without violating the express provision of the constitution in relation to the tenure.

The judge is to hold the office during good behaviour. Does he hold it when it is taken from him? Has the conſtitution ſaid, that he ſhall hold the office during good behaviour, unleſs Congreſs ſhall deem it expedient to abolish the office? If this limitation has been omitted, what authority have we to make it a part of the conſtitution?

The ſecond plain, unequivocal proviſion on the ſubject is, that the compenſation of the judge ſhall not be diminiſhed during the time he continues in office. This proviſion is directly levelled at the power of the legiſlature. They alone could reduce the ſalary. Could this proviſion have any other deſign than to place the judge out of the power of Congreſs; and yet how imperfect and how abſurd the plan. You cannot reduce a part of the compenſation, but you may extinguiſh the whole. What is the ſum of this notable reaſonable? You cannot remove the judge from the office, but you may take the office from the judge. You cannot take the compenſation from the judge, but you may ſeparate the judge from the compenſation.

If your conſtitution cannot reſiſt reaſoning like this, then indeed is it waſte paper.

I will here turn aſide, in order to conſider a variety of arguments drawn from different ſources, on which gentlemen on the other ſide have placed a reliance. I know of no order in which they can be claſſed, and I ſhall therefore take them up as I meet with them on my notes. It was urged by the honorable member from Virginia, to whom I have ſo frequently referred, that was created by law, might by law be annihilated. In the application of his principle, he diſcloſed views which I believe, have not yet been contemplated by gentlemen of his party. He was induſtrious to ſhew that not only the inferior courts, but the ſupreme court derives its exiſtence from law. The preſident and legiſlature exiſt under the conſtitution. They came into being without the aid of a law. But though the conſtitution ſaid, there ſhould be a ſupreme court, no judges could exiſt till the court was organized by a law. This argument, I preſume, was puſhed to this extent in order to give notice to the judges of the ſupreme court of their fate, and to bid them prepare for their end.

I ſhall not attempt to diſcriminate between the tenure of the offices of the judges of the ſupreme and inferior courts. Congreſs has power to organize both deſcriptions of courts, and to limit the number of judges, *but they have no power to limit or define the tenure of office.* Congreſs creates the office, the Preſident appoints the officer, but it is neither under Congreſs or the Preſident, but under the conſtitution, that the judge claims to hold the office during good behaviour. The principle aſſerted does not in this caſe apply; the tenure of office is not created by law, and if the truth of the principle were admitted, it would not follow that the tenure of the office might be vacated by law. But the principle is not ſound. I will ſhew a variety of caſes which will prove its fallacy. Among the obnoxious meaſures of the late adminiſtration, was the loan of five millions, which was funded at 8 per cent. The loan was created by a law and funded by law. Is the gentleman prepared to ſay, that this debt, which was funded by a law of the former legiſlature, may be extinguiſhed by a law of the preſent? Can you, by calling the intereſt of this debt, exorbitant and uſurious, juſtify the reduction of it? Gentlemen admit that the ſalary of a judge though eſtabliſhed by a law cannot be diminiſhed by a law. The ſame thing muſt be allowed with reſpect to the ſalary of the Preſident. Sir, the true principle is, that one legiſlature may repeal the act of a former, in caſes not prohibited by the conſtitution. The correct queſtion therefore is, whether the legiſlature are not forbidden by the conſtitution to abridge the tenure of a judicial office?

In order to avoid caſes of a nature ſimilar to thoſe which I have put, the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Davis) and after him the gentleman from Virginia, endeavored to draw a diſtinction between laws executed, and laws executory.

The diſtinction was illuſtrated by reference to the caſe of a ſtate, admitted by law into the union. Here it is ſaid the law is executed, and functus officio, and if you repeal it, ſtill the ſtate remains a member of the union. But it was aſked by the gentleman from Kentucky, ſuppoſing a law made to admit a ſtate into the union, at a future time, before the time of admiſſion arrived could not the law be repealed. I will anſwer the queſtion to the ſatisfaction of the gentleman, by ſtating a caſe which exiſts. By an ordinance of congreſs in the year 1787, congreſs ordained, that when the population within the limits of a ſtate within the limits of the North-Weſtern Territory, ſhould amount to 60,000 ſouls—the diſtrict ſhould be admitted as a member of the union. Will the gentleman venture to doubt as to this caſe? Would he dare to tell the people of this country, that congreſs had the power to diſfranchiſe them?

The law, in the caſe I refer to, is executory, though the event upon which it is to take effect is limited by population and not by time.

But, ſir, if there were any thing in the principle, it has no influence upon the caſe to which it has been applied. A law has created the office of a judge, the judge has been appointed and the office filled. The law is therefore executed, and upon the very diſtinction of the gentleman cannot be repealed. The law fixing the compenſation is executory, and ſo is that which eſtabliſhes the ſalary of the preſident, but though executory, they cannot be repealed. The diſtinction therefore is idle, and leaves the queſtion upon the ground of the repeal, being permitted or prohibited by the conſtitution. I ſhall now advert, ſir, to an argument urged with great force and not a little triumph, by the honorable member from Virginia. This argument is derived from the word 'hold,' in the expreſſion the judge ſhall *hold* his office during good behaviour. It is conſidered as correlative to tenure. The gentleman remarks, that the conſtitution provides, that the preſident ſhall nominate the judge to his office, and when approved by the ſenate, ſhall commiſſion him. It is hence inferred, that as the preſident nominates and commiſſions the judge, the judge *holds* the office of the preſident; and that when the conſtitution provides, that the tenure of the office ſhall be during good behaviour, the proviſion applies to the preſident, and reſtrains the power which otherwiſe would reſult in conſequence of the offices being *holden* of him, to remove the judges at will. This is an argument, ſir, which I ſhould have thought, that honorable member would have been the laſt perſon upon this floor to have adopted. It not only imputes to the preſident royal attributes, but prerogatives, derived from the rude doctrines of feudal law. Does the gentleman mean to contend, that the preſident of theſe ſtates, like the monarch of England, is the fountain of honor, of juſtice and of office? Does he mean to contend, that the courts are the preſident's courts, and the judges the preſident's judges? Does he mean to ſay, ſir, that the chief magiſtrate is always ſuppoſed to be preſent in theſe courts, and that the judges are but the images of his juſtice? To ſerve the paltry purpoſes of this argument, would the gentleman be willing to infuſe in our conſtitution, the vital ſpirit of the feudal doctrines? He does not believe, he cannot believe, that when the word 'hold' was employed any reference was had to its feudal import. The language of the conſtitution furniſhes no ſupport to this feudal aagument. Theſe offices are not called the judges of the preſident, but the judges of the United States. They are a branch of the government equally important, and deſigned to be co-ordinate with the Preſident. If ſir, becauſe the Preſident nominates the office is held of him, for a ſtronger reaſon where by patent he grants lands of the United States, the lands are held of him. And upon the grantee's dying without heirs, the lands would eſcheat not to the United States, but to the Preſident. In England, the tenure of lands and offices is derived from the ſame principle. All lands are held, mediately or immediately of the crown, becauſe they are ſuppoſed to have been originally acquired from the perſonal grant of the monarch. It is the ſame of office, as the king is ſuppoſed to be the ſource of all offices. Having the power to grant, he has a right to define the terms of the grant. Theſe terms conſtitute the tenure. When the terms fail, the tenure ceaſes, and the object of the grant reverts to the grantor. This gentleman has charged others with monarchical tendencies, but never have I before witneſſed an attempt ſo bold and ſtrong to incorporate in our conſtitution a rank monarchical principle. If, ſir, the principle of our conſtitution on this ſubject republican and not monarchical, and the judges hold their office of the United States, and not of the Preſident, then the application of his argument has all the force againſt the gentleman, which he deſigned it ſhould have againſt his adverſaries. For if the office he held of the United States, and the tenure of good behaviour was deſigned to reſtrain the power of thoſe of whom the office was holden, it will follow that it was the intention to reſtrain the power of the United States.

We are told by an honorable gentleman from Virginia, who roſe early in the debate, (Mr. Thompſon) that the principles we advocated tended to eſtabliſh a ſinecure ſyſtem in the country. Sir, I am as little diſpoſed to be acceſſary to the eſtabliſhment of ſuch a ſyſtem, as any gentleman on this floor. But let me aſk how this ſyſtem is to be produced? We eſtabliſhed judicial offices, to which numerous and important duties were aſſigned. A compenſation has been allowed to the judges, which no one will ſay, is immoderate, or diſproportioned to the ſervice to be rendered. Theſe gentlemen firſt aboliſh the duties of the offices, then call the judges penſioners, and afterwards accuſe us of eſtabliſhing ſinecures. There are no penſioners at preſent, if there ſhould be any, they will be the creatures of this law. I have ever conſidered it as a ſound and moral maxim, that no one ſhould avail himſelf of his own wrong. It is a maxim which ought to be equally obligatory upon the public as upon the private man. In the preſent caſe, the judge offers you his ſervice. You cannot ſay it is not worth the money you pay for it. You refuſe to accept the ſervice; and after engaging to pay him while he continued to perform the ſervice, you deny him his compenſation, becauſe he neglects to render ſervices which you have prevented him from performing. Was injuſtice ever more flagrant? Surely, ſir, the judges are innocent. If we did wrong, why ſhould they be puniſhed and diſgraced? They did not paſs the obnoxious law, they did not create the offices, they had no participation in the guilty buſineſs; but they were invited upon the faith of government, to renounce their private profeſſions, to relinquiſh the emolument of other employments, and to enter into the ſervice of the United States, who engaged to retain them during their lives, if they were guilty of no miſconduct. They have behaved themſelves well, unexceptionably well, when they find the government reſcinding the contract made with them, refuſing the ſtipulated price of their labour, diſmiſſing them from ſervice, and in order to cover the ſcandalous breach of faith, ſtigmatizing them with names which may render them odious to their countrymen. Is there a gentleman on the floor of this houſe who would not revolt at ſuch conduct in private life? Is there one who would feel himſelf juſtified, after employing a perſon for a certain time, and agreeing to pay a certain compenſation, to diſmiſs the party from his ſervice upon any caprice which altered his views, deny him the ſtipulated compenſation, and to abuſe him with opprobrious names, for expecting the benefit of the engagement?

(Speech to be continued.)

NEW-YORK, April 2.

Intereſting to Underwriters.

Extract of a letter from a reſpectable gentleman at Bordeaux, dated February 12.

"Some houſes in America are in the habits of purchaſing damaged tobacco, cotton, rice, &c. at auction, which articles they invoice at the higheſt market prices, and then ſhip them, taking care to be well covered by inſurance. When arrived at this port, the captain enters his proteſt, a copy of which is procured by the conſignee, who cauſes a ſurvey on the goods. This is uſually done by a broker and two juſtices of the peace, who create an average, and a great expence makes ſuch a *proces verbal* as ſuits the conſignee and his friend, who, after diſpoſing of the goods at public ſale, come upon the underwriters for damages, &c. and by this means always make good voyages." [Quere—Would it not be the intereſt of our Inſurances Companies to appoint our Conſul their agent, in order to put a ſtop to ſuch nefarious practices?]

Late News from St. Domingo.

By the ſchooner Recovery, Pierce, in 14 days from Port Republic, we learn verbally that the day before he ſailed, (16th of March) a tranſport with 300 wounded ſoldiers had arrived there from St. Marks, where two French ſhips of the line made their appearance. The blacks ſuſpecting that they would take the place went on board the American ſhipping, took out the crews, carried them into the mountains, and maſſacred about 70 of them, amongſt whom was capt. Reid, of the ſchooner Rover, of this port, whoſe veſſel was burnt at St. Marks.

It was alſo ſtated, that a ſevere engagement had been fought about 5 miles from that place, in which the blacks were victorious, they having killed two generals, and wounded Le Clerc, the commander in chief. The day before the Recovery ſailed, Le Clerc's wife arrived in a 74 from St. Marks.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1802.

AN EXTRAORDINARY FACT.

[Extracted from the Hiſtory of the Campaign of the Ottoman Army, in the year 1800, compoſed by Mr. Morier, private ſecretary to Lord ELGIN.]

"The French have very carefully concealed every detail on their Campaign in Syria: indeed it is not ſurpriſing that they ſhould have been ſilent on an expedition that added ſo much to the luſtre of the Britiſh arms, while its conſequences were no leſs fatal to their army, than inglorious to their general. But there is one circumſtance connected with that part of the Campaign which has not been alluded to, that could not be concealed; and it muſt be recorded, becauſe it tends to diſcloſe a feature in the moſt conſpicuous character of the preſent age—BUONAPORTE.

"After reducing El Ariſh, the French advanced into Syria, took Gaza without any reſiſtance, and then proceeded to Jaffa. The garriſon was ſummoned, but refuſing to ſurrender, the town was carried by ſtorm, and given over to pillage and murder for twelve hours: yet the cruelties committed on this occaſion were ſurpaſſed by what ſoon followed; *four thouſand five hundred* of the garriſon were made priſoners of war. In this number were included *one thouſand* of thoſe who had capitulated at El Ariſh. They were reminded of their having broken their engagements by being taken again in arms. The other *three thouſand five hundred* were implicated with the guilty. They were all marched to ſome ſand hills near Jaffa, where they were drawn up in a line; an equal line of French ſoldiers, with their bayonets fixed, were drawn up before them; the order was given to charge! and in an inſtant, *four thouſand five hundred men were murdered in cool blood!* To this day their ſkeletons and the ſands ſteeped in gore, atteſt the barbarous act.

"It is a fact as well eſtabliſhed in Syria, that when the ſiege of Acra was raiſed, and the French army began its march for Egypt, *all their wounded and ſick were poiſoned by order of their general!*"

Extract of a letter from the American conſul at Gibraltar, dated the 30th June, to conſul Montgomery at Alicant.

"The following is the copy of a letter received from Conſul Simpſon, of Tangier, dated 27th inſt. relating to the commander of the Tripolitan ſhip (Corſair) that has been laid up in this port ſince July laſt, viz. "Arder Amer has returned "from Tez to Tetuan, with an order "for men and proviſions to navigate "his ſhip home; ſo that you muſt "be on your look out for his arrival "at Gibraltar. I have juſt been to "the Governor on the ſubject, and "hope the execution of the order "will at leaſt be ſuſpended."

Mr. DAVIS,

I AM happy to find, from your explanation, that no blame is chargeable on any part of the late adminiſtration, or any of its friends, on the ſcore of the ſuſpenſion of the mail, pending the late election of preſident in Congreſs. Who the perſon *high in office* is, from whom the attempt to juſtify the expenditure of 170 dollars and 45 cents, in that *way* and on that *account*, came, is well known in this quarter of the ſtate. I ſhall therefore leave it to that perſon to explain the *reaſon* for thus placing the propriety of the expenditure on the interruption of the mail by thoſe natural cauſes you have deſcribed, without the additional information of thoſe cauſes on the other hand; and to the public at large, on the clear and candid ſtatement you have made, how far ſuch a uſe of the *people's* money, contrary to law, was *neceſſary* and conſiſtent with that *glorious* and *bleſſed* ſyſtem of *economy*, which that very election in which it was employed, ſo directly and emphatically promiſed to bring about!

You have promiſed to "endeavour, at ſome future period, to put in its true light the departure of Col. Habersham, the late Poſtmaſter General, from a department he filled with unblemiſhed honor;" a taſk which all honeſt men, every real well-wiſher of his country, of whatever political "SECT" or denomination, I ſhould preſume, would gladly ſee ſoon executed. In the mean time, permit me to addreſs a ſhort note, together with a further ſhort ſtatement of other expenditures, to Mr. Pleaſants, editor of the Virginia Argus, and ſome of his correſpondents, and requeſt of them a more full and thorough explanation on thoſe ſubjects they have hitherto ſhewn a diſpoſition to render *ſatisfactory information* on, *in part*.

A SUBSCRIBER.

To Mr. PLEASANTS, *Editor of the Virginia Argus.*

SIR,

IN your paper of the 9th of February laſt was an attempt, by one of our council of ſtate it was believed, to refute the charges of Major Stephenſon on the ſubject of certain appropriations of money by our ſtate executive, contrary to law, to a very large amount; but particularly to the amount of "one hundred and dollars for illuminating the Capitol on the election of Mr. *Jefferſon.*" Much exultation was diſcovered in that publication, at its being proved by the Auditor's ſtatement therein exhibited, that it was but 25 dollars and 48 cents, inſtead of one hundred and dollars, expended for that purpoſe, as ſtated by Major Stephenſon. By referring now to the foregoing extraordinary and unneceſſary expreſs-hire to bring the intelligence of the ſame election, it will be ſeen, that one hundred and dollars, as Major Stephenſon ſaid, was appropriated, *contrary to law*, merely to gratify the feelings of a particular party, on that occaſion, without any particular view to the promotion of any public object: Though, without the additional ſum for expreſs-hire to make up any *particular amount*, if that was only neceſſary to prove the impropriety, the act was rendered the more inexcuſable and diſgraceful for having been the more within the individual and private reach of thoſe who ſo improperly uſed the public money for perſonal, or at beſt, but mere party *gratifications*, and to the promotion of no general or *ſtate benefit*.

But, Sir, the appropriation of 195 dollars and 93 cents, contrary to law, for expreſs-hire, &c. and the illumination of the Capitol on the *election of Mr. Jefferſon*; or "for *the illumination of the Capitol*, &c. on the election of Mr. Jefferſon," as that item, perhaps, might have ſtood in the document from which Major Stephenſon's information might have been derived, forms but a ſmall article in the ſubject on which I, as one of the people concerned, would be thankful for ſome further information from yourſelf or ſome of your *knowing* correſpondents.

As a completion of the refutation above alluded to, I obſerve, you, or ſome of your *very modeſt executive correſpondents*, have quoted a reſolution of the laſt ſeſſion of the Virginia legiſlature, declaring, "that from a fair and accurate inveſtigation of the *expenditures of public money by the executive*, the ſaid aſſembly are of opinion, that the ſaid expenditures were made in obedience to the laws, and conformable to *precedents*; and that they expreſs their approbation of the conduct of the *executive* relative to the ſame:" But by a reſolution of a committee, *appointed eſpecially and particularly* "to examine into the expenditures of *public money by the executive*, for the laſt year," (1801) it is expreſſed "as the opinion of the ſaid committee, that *in future*, the executive ſhould not expend any of the public money in the contingent fund, but in the execution of the laws and reſolutions of the General Aſſembly, and in thoſe caſes where the intereſt of the ſtate eſſentially require it, and that the contingent fund ſhould be limited to the ſum of"——[See Journal, January 23, 1802—page 79.]

The above resolution, besides the words "*in future*," printed in Italics, is predicated on a report of the same committee which says, "It appears to your committee, that some of the items which compose the sum of 51,026 dollars and 19 cents, expended by the executive to provide the contingent expenses of government were not justified by law;" the said complimentary resolution of the said legislature in favor of the said executive and all their expenditures of public money in pursuance of *former precedents* (which is no justification) to the contrary notwithstanding. What those *items* particularly were, our *patriotic* legislature have left the *sovereign* people amidst those contradictory resolutions and the fog of "*former precedents*" in which they have carefully involoped them, to conjecture. But from the contradiction of the resolutions themselves; what we have seen of the article respecting the election of president; major Stephenson's assertion, who was a member, "that upwards of thirty-two thousand dollars have been drawn from the contingent fund for the last year *contrary to law*;" and sundry statements of public expenditures laid before the assembly from the other departments, we cannot help conjecturing there is something wrong on this subject: At least we have seen disbursements, it is conceived, in those public documents, not "*quadrating* with the obvious import of the language of *economy* in the *gestion* of our affairs."

If those suggestions are erroneous, Mr. Pleasants, I shall be happy to be set right by your correspondent who attempted to *correct* the *misstatements* of major Stephenson; or any one else who chuses to undertake it: But which, if not contradicted, I shall consider as but too well founded; and endeavor at some future, leisure moment, to shew what those disbursements were.

Your's, also

A SUBSCRIBER.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Mr. DAVIS,

"*Mr. George Hay is a pearl of more value than the whole federal tribe*," or words to that effect, were used in the most ostentatious manner at the meeting of citizens which happened at the Capitol on Wednesday the 7th inst. and having neither been since explained by the eulogist, nor denied by Mr. Hay, is an admission that they both think the expression a proper one, especially as Mr. Hay has omitted no opportunity of saying things almost as hyperbolical of the gentleman who has given this extraordinary specimen of his partiality, zeal, or friendship.

If Mr. Hay believes this to be true, 'tis a proof of weakness and vanity unexampled, and which even himself would not be suspected; if he does not, it is as uncandid to allow himself to be thrust into a situation which he knows is unmerited. How these questions are, he and his friends may settle as they please. It shall be mine to shew that it is altogether unmerited; in doing which I shall perhaps prove, that to be conspicuous is not always the surest road to respectability.

Let us remember that General Washington, that pattern of all that was good and great, was a federalist, and that the maxims and principles which he endeavoured to inculcate are still adhered to by those persons who are in common considered as federalists.

Does Mr. Hay consider himself more valuable to society than this inimitable man?

Mr. Adams, the late president, whom the speaker of Congress has thought proper to give so much applause for his unshaken virtue and patriotism, is a federalist.

Does Mr. Hay suppose himself the superior of this veteran in virtue, this man whose life has been irreproachable, of whom even his opponents say, "*behold the man in whom there is no guile?*"

Mr. Jefferson, the present president, in the effusions and fulness of his joy, when victory and triumph opened his soul, when truth involuntarily burst forth, declared himself to be a federalist.

Mr. Madison, who is known not only to have been the chief instrument in passing the federal constitution in this state, but contributed to those essays which are published in the book called The Federalist, neither has nor pretends to have abandoned the principles which he then supported.

Does Mr. Hay think himself superior to these men, or can he be weak enough to expect that because these illustrious characters find it expedient to act with others of different sentiments upon some occasions, that they can be prevailed upon to risque their characters, lives, fortunes, nay, all that is dear to them, into that Ocean of uncertainty which may be the consequence of a few more such meetings as that which lately happened at the Capitol?

General John Marshall, the present chief justice of the United States, whose talents and deportment in life are so well known and so justly appreciated, and no where so well as at this place, is a federalist.

Does Mr. Hay consider himself the superior of this gentleman? If so, in what? Is it as a lawyer, as an orator, as a politician, or as a citizen? Is it for services rendered, or for the benefit of example? I will not question further; but my conclusion is, that no man of sense and candour who has had an opportunity of judging, will hesitate in the decision.

Colonel Edward Carrington, who entered into the army which secured the independence of this country at the very outset, and who served through the war with equal zeal and reputation, and who has ever since been employed by the public in some capacity or other, against whom even his political opponents make no complaint, is a federalist.

Colonel William Heth, who entered into the first regular company which was raised in this state, who marched under the brave and immortal Morgan to Quebeck, who with his own hands planted the American colours on the walls of that place, who for his gallantry was promoted from the rank of lieutenant to that of major, and who served through the war, who has since filled several public stations with equal justice and reputation, is a federalist.

Major James Gibbon, who commenced the "*forlorn hope*" at the celebrated storm of Stony Point, to the success of which he so much contributed, and for which he received the thanks of Congress, who entered the army at the beginning of the war, and never withdrew until our independence was secured, is also a federalist.

I should be glad to know what service Mr. Hay ever has rendered, or what it is expected he ever can render which will be equivalent to one of the many heroic deeds of these gentlemen, that when they are compared with him, they and a thousand others of equal merit should be considered as light as feathers.

I do not know how Mr. Hay will relish these comparisons, but I believe that no man of modesty and feeling would thank an eulogist who would hold him up to public criticism, against such odds, with no other shield than the pages of Hortensius, Franklin, &c.

It is not pretended that there are not among the opposite party men of great respectability and merit. Major Joseph Scott, the marshal of this state, has deserved and continues to deserve the esteem and regard of every body; the wounds which he received in the revolutionary war, and particularly at Brandywine, will always ensure to him the gratitude of his country. Many other names of worth and respectability might be adduced, all tending to shew the unfortunate situation of society when it is possible for men who never did or can do more than make a noise, to arrange them in opposite scales, and by this means give a plausible colouring to their own illaudable designs.

Oh Jefferson! Jefferson! Jefferson! the scales of justice are in your hands. Virtue is at war with herself. Her votaries are marshall'd under different standards. She is mixed with chaff. She ought to be winnowed and separated. Providence has given you the power to do so. It is known that you are assailed by the insidiousness of intrigue and the impudence of falsehood. It is known that your talents are fully equal to the task. Then why is it that there is delay or hesitation? That happiness which you may acquire by the restoration of harmony will justly entitle you to the esteem and thanks of all good men, will raise you high in the annals of fame, but above all, will give you the unceasing pleasure which will forever flow from self-approbation. Nothing appears necessary except to hold the scales of justice and let truth and virtue preponderate. There is at present a storm in embryo which will sweep into its vortex every thing and every man it can reach. The virtuous, the vicious, the good, the great, the wicked and the designing, will be amalgamated. The unruly and turbulent passions will assume the reins, and will be succeeded by discord, revenge, and havoc. We may perhaps see the war-worn and care-worn veteran of '75 or '76, unsheathing his sword to defend the little which remains to him, and perhaps in the very efforts which are necessary for his own preservation, may oppose the hostile blades of one to whom he was formerly wont to chant the songs of liberty, union and victory.

How will your heart bleed if the disorganizing and turbulent factions which threaten to desolate this country, should so contrive it, that the hero of Brandywine, whose wounds are scarcely yet cured, and the champion of Stony Point, should be arranged in battle against each other? I put the question with seriousness, and hope you will decide it with calmness.

A FRIEND TO ORDER.

Protest of the American Merchants,
AT CAPE-FRACOIS.
TOBIAS LEAR, ESQ.
General Commercial Agent of the U. States.

SIR,

Our duty compels us to state to you the numerous grievances under which our commerce in this country has already too long suffered, and which we were induced to bear in silence so long, in the hope of their being speedily redressed.—We are sorry to find, that so far from this hope being realized, every day serves only to produce new instances of oppression and vexation.

Upon the first arrival of the French army and fleet in this place, the only American property that remained from the late general destruction, was a few cargoes on board of vessels in the harbour; these, or such articles of them as suited the Government, were sold to them on their own terms, and their own mode of payment; we were taught to believe, from the circumstances of the case, that this was a measure merely for the moment, and dictated by the most urgent necessity—Experience, however, has proved to us that it is an established rule, to which all American vessels are to be subject, whilst French vessels arriving here with the same articles on board, are permitted to land their cargoes immediately, and dispose of them to whom they please.

The mode in which we are to be paid for sales to Government, is one fourth cash, and three-fourths in bills on France at two months; this must unquestionably be a source of serious loss and inconvenience to the merchants on the continent—Bills on France being altogether out of the regular channel of American commerce, and it being impossible to raise cash on them to meet those engagements; the length of time necessary to ascertain the fate of those bills and the expences in commission and other charges (unavoidable in the regular routine of business) with the loss, which in all human probability, must be sustained in remittances from France to America—and above all, the length of time that the American merchants must be deprived of their money, at a time when it is so essential, will, we fear, stop all further supplies to this colony. But this grievance, already so ruinous in its effect, is rendered still more intolerable by the delays which we experience in the payments—After having complied with the contract on our part, by delivering our goods; and at a moment, when, for the reasons before-mentioned, too much expedition cannot be used, in getting the bills forward—We are told we must wait the arrival of the Gen. in Chief, before we can get paid: his official occupation, or some accident may prevent his return to this place—in which case we are to be deprived of our funds, and vessels that may have been ordered to wait for their return (as is generally the case) are liable to be totally ruined.

The unparalleled difficulties and delays which we experience at the custom-house in entering and clearing vessels, is a grievance of the most serious nature. Ten and 12, and sometimes 16 days, are requisite to enter or clear an American vessel, when a French vessel is suffered to proceed, without a moment's detention. Where the cause of this lies, we cannot pretend to say; but it appears very evident that it is done for the express purpose of incommoding and embarrassing the American commerce as much as possible. The whole world does not produce such instances of partiality and procrastination in a custom house. When we sold to government, the sales were made according to the usual customs of this place—Some things it was customary to sell by the barrel, without specifying the quantity contained in it, such as wine, beef, pork, &c. &c. Upon the delivery of those articles, we were surprised to find that every hogshead or barrel was to contain a given quantity, which in the article of wine, was well known that they seldom or ever contained that quantity, and upon which, notwithstanding the sale was understood to have been made in a different way, there will arise a loss of at least 12 a 15 per cent. whereas many of the articles above specified overrun the established contents, and nothing is allowed for the surplus. By this unfair mode we are always subject to an absolute loss on certain articles, and deprived of the small gain that might arise from others.

Since the departure of the general in chief, many articles have arrived which are wanted by the government, but for which no officer here is authorised to offer a price.—Those articles, most of them perishable, we are obliged to retain on board until his arrival, when it is probable most of them will be lost, when good prices might be had, if we had liberty to sell. The cruelty of this species of grievance is too evident to require illustration.

An embargo has existed for some time past on all American vessels in this harbour, the cause of which we cannot account for; our apprehensions, however, have been not a little excited by the partial manner in which it has been raised. Ten vessels only are suffered to proceed, while all the others are detained.—This new and unprecedented conduct requires explanation.

The losses of the Americans in this country are already too great, and the hardships under which we labour from the recent burning of this place, their being at that time a sum of 200,000 dollars due to us, which, in consequence of that unhappy event, it is possible we shall not speedily receive, while we as men of honor, are determined to comply with all our contracts, we hope a similar treatment will be manifested towards us on the part of this government.

From the foregoing statement of facts, all which we are ready to prove, you will easily perceive, under these circumstances, the impossibility of carrying on a trade to this country. We trust, however, sir, by proper representation, that you will be able to arrange the business to the satisfaction of all parties, by obtaining for us what we ask, and which we trust from the justice of our claim, and the usages of all nations will be speedily granted.

We ask—

1st. That we be permitted to land our cargoes exempt from the requisition to sell any part to government.

2d. That we be immediately paid for the supplies already furnished agreeable to contract.

3d. That in the process of our business, through the custom-house, and through other offices attached to it, we are to meet with no unnecessary obstacles or detention, but to be served with the same expedition and dispatch as vessels of their own nation; conforming on our part with all their rules and regulations.

4th. That the embargo be raised generally, and not partially on our own vessels.

5th. That our vessels be exempt from requisition

The latest accounts from Washington informs us of the changes about to be made in the Bankrupt act—that the President is to have the appointment of not less than three, nor more than twelve commissioners of Bankrupty in each state—this power is to be taken from the District Judges, who without doubt, *must* know the persons well to whom they entrust the important authority confided to these Commissioners, in order to *enlarge Executive patronage* (to which the patriotic Giles and Randolph are such *professed* enemies) and to be given to the President; in other words to his little junto of advisers in each state. There is no ambition, no thirst of power in this, say the democrats—it is nothing more than a laudable desire to *promote the interest of his own* "SECT."

Com. Ad.

THE GENTLEMEN who hold subscription papers on behalf of the College of New-Jersey, are requested to forward the proceeds of their collections to CHARLES FENTON MERCER, Esq. or to Col. ROBERT GAMBLE, of Richmond, in order that they may be transmitted as early as possible, to the Treasurer of the College.

SAMUEL STANHOPE SMITH,
President and Agent for this purpose, appointed by the Trustees.

To the PARENTS *and* GUARDIANS *of the* STUDENTS *of the* COLLEGE *of* NEW-JERSEY.

THE Trustees of the College of New-Jersey having found very considerable evils to arise from indefinite credits, or excessive sums of money allowed to many young men who have been placed at this seminary for their education, have determined, as far as shall be in their power, hereafter to correct the ill consequences which spring from this source. Few things corrupt the heart of a young man more than the power of gratifying his vanity or his passions whenever he pleases. If he enjoys unlimited funds for this purpose, he will almost necessarily misapply them to his own injury, or the injury of others. Youth associated together encourage one another to extravagance in proportion as they enjoy the means. And the mistaken indulgence of parents is frequently the cause of disappointing their own hopes. If some have the power of purchasing improper pleasures, others become discontented and impatient. And instances have too often occurred of young men having imposed upon the fond partiality of their parents by the grossest misrepresentations that they might obtain supplies for their extravagance. In order to prevent such temptations, to preserve morals by means of frugality, and to meet, as far as possible, by proper restraints, the growing relaxation of the times, the trustees have thought it absolutely necessary to impose a certain limitation to the expenses of all those who come to this institution to pursue their studies. Completely to accomplish this end, it will be requisite to obtain the co-operation of parents, and even their engagement to the government of the College, not to furnish in any one year above a stipulated sum, calculated upon the experience of those who have lived here, at once genteelly and prudently. It will be necessary for them, further, to engage to pay no accounts contracted on credit, because these become a substitute for money, they invite to expense, and prove a temptation, often to part very improperly with half worn clothes. It is found, from experience, altogether in vain to appoint guardians with discretionary powers to give out supplies from time to time as they may be wanted; for if a young man is disposed to excess in his expenditures, as most young men, from defect of experience are, he will take still greater liberties with a guardian than with a parent. If he is refused, he will complain of rigidity of treatment; and if he is gratified, no advantage will be gained.

The engagement on the part of parents not to remit above a certain sum in the course of a year, and not to pay any accounts contracted on credit, should be determinedly made, and on the *honor* of each parent, that it might be announced to all mechanics, tavern-keepers or others disposed to draw the students into expense. For unless this regulation is exactly complied with, it will be impossible to answer for the improvement, the morals, or the order of the College.

The *necessary* expenses of the College, exclusive of entrance, which is dols. 4 67, and the requisite furniture for a chamber, which may be disposed of when a young gentleman leaves the institution, does not amount at the utmost, to above dols. 185 a year, viz.

	D. C.
Board with the Steward for 42 weeks, including both sessions, at dols. 2 33 a week,	98 00
Tuition, room rent and other charges paid to the Treasurer of the College, dols. 18 67 each session,	37 34
Wood, say 3 1-2 cords to each student,	17 50
Washing and mending, say	13 66
Candles, say 25 lb. at 20 cents,	5 00
Servant for waiting and keeping in order chamber,	5 00
Expenses at the beginning of each session for cleaning and white washing chamber,	1 50
Books for classical studies,	7 00
	185 00

Travelling expenses in coming and returning are not provided for in the statement above.

Besides these college necessaries, two hundred, or two hundred and twenty dollars, will be a liberal allowance for clothing and all other demands, for those whom their parents would wish to live most genteelly, but within those bounds which are favorable to morals and improvement. A less sum will be requisite for those who receive their clothing from home; and still less for those who wish to live with economy.

The following conditions are annexed to the above payments:—One half of the money for tuition, room rent, &c. is to be paid to the treasurer at the beginning of each session, and no student is admitted to his class till he has produced a receipt to that effect. If he should die, or be required by authority to leave the College, a proportionable part shall be refunded.—One half the sum stated for board, and servant for waiting, is to be paid to the steward at the beginning of each session, and, at the commencement of the winter session, the whole of the sum estimated for wood; a proportionable part to be refunded, if the student leaves the institution during the session, or if the estimated quantity of wood is not consumed.

It is most earnestly recommended to each parent or guardian of such young gentlemen as may be in the College to signify to the President, or some other officer of the institution, his acquiesence in these regulations. Be assured that any sums of money above these which are here stated, are not only unnecessary but injurious. No customs of living here require them except among a few who take a pride in the ostentatious expense.

Signed by order of the Board of Trustees,

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD,
Governor of the State, and ex officio President of the Board.

Attested,
JOHN MACLEAN, *Clerk.*

*** The favor is requested of the Editors of newspapers throughout the United States to publish the above letter.

W. and D. Burr,

Have removed to the first house below the Eagle Tavern, sign of the Cock & Hat.

In addition to their former assortment, they have just received and offer for sale on *very moderate terms*,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

English and American

HATS and SHOES;

Gentlemen's Fashionable Summer Beavers;
Do. do. Castors,
Roams, & plates;
Ladies do. Beavers;
Youth's Fine and
Coarse Hats;
Cordees and Felt
Hats;

Servants' Glazed Hats Livery Bands,
Ladies' Superfine
Fancy printed, and color'd Kid, Lamb-skin, and Morocco
Shoes;
Gentlemen's Super-fine Dress Shoes;
Do. 2d & 3d quality.

Merchants supplied with Hats of every description, at low rates.

☞ On hand, as usual, a good assortment of Hatter's Trimmins, &c.

Richmond, April 18, 1802. 1aw if

NOTICE!

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by the late Francis Lockett, sen. dec. for the purpose of securing the payment of a debt therein mentioned, due to Mr. Robert Craig, WILL BE SOLD, at public auction, for ready money, on Thursday the 15th of April next, at the house where the said Lockett, dec. lived,

SEVEN LIKELY NEGROES,

(or as many of them as shall be sufficient to satisfy the said debt with the expences of sale, &c.) The sale will commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

W. BALL,
J. HENDRICK.

Manchester, 24th March, 1802. [tds]

☞ The sale of the above Negroes is postponed till SATURDAY the 8th of May, when it will certainly take place.

April 19, 1802.

The famous and complete Horse

STIRLING,

(Never beaten but once, and then by accident)

WAS imported from London by the subscriber, and extraordinary to relate, he won a king's plate at 4 years old, and another at five. He was considered while running, by Mr. Weatherby, the author of the Racing Calendar, and clerk of the course at New-Market, (as will appear by a letter from that gentleman to be, if not the first, undoubtedly the second horse in England. The celebrated horse Hambletonian, (supposed by some to be his superior, and the first horse then on the British turf) paid him a forfeit of 500 guineas, on a match over the Beacon course, (4 miles one furlong and one hundred and thirty eight yards) for 1000 guineas; Stirling was among the best racers that ever appeared in England, having won eleven races out of twelve, and when beaten, was undoubtedly the best horse that started, as he ran considerably off the course, and even then came in third.

STIRLING is a most beautiful bay horse, and descended from the best stock in England, as will appear from his pedigree below: he is upwards of fifteen hands and an half, in very high form, extremely gay, with great strength and activity, and is a most capital stallion. Perhaps it may not be amiss to observe, that Stirling's racing was generally four miles, and with the best horses then on the turf; and in order to prove him a horse of great speed, I beg leave to refer the gentleman of the turf to the 6th volume of the Sporting Magazine, page 302 and 303, where speaking of the velocity of the Barb horses, and comparing them with the English horses, the following extract follows in page 303: "It is accordingly said, that the famous running horse Stirling, sometimes ran the first mile [of the New-Market course] in one minute, which is at the rate of 82 feet and an half in a second, an inconceivable swiftness, even supposing it a little exaggerated, as is probable it was; but for further satisfaction, we find it confirmed by Dr. Maty. If such a velocity had continued some seconds, it might have been fairly pronounced, that the horse went swifter than the wind, it being very seldom the most violent wind makes such way. The greatest known velocity of a ship at sea is six marine leagues in an hour, and supposing the ship to take the third of the velocity of the wind which impressed it, the speed of that wind would not amount to 80 feet in one second." The subscriber does not pretend to say but the above account may be exaggerated, yet from a fair construction of the extract taken from the Sporting Magazine, he concludes that Stirling was selected as the fleetest horse in England, to compare his speed with that of the Barb horses.

In 1794, Stirling, then three years old, won a match of 100 guineas each, at Alcot, beating Mr. Crosby's Victor, [this was the first time he started.] He afterwards won at Egham, the Magna Charta stakes of 20 guineas each, 15 subscribers, beating with ease Mr. Durand's Play-or-Pay, and three others. In 1795, when the property of E.H. Delme, esq. he won a 501 plate at New-Market, Duke's Course, four miles, beating Lord Strathmore's Horatia, Lord Grosvenor's Lilliput, and Mr. Girdler's Bishop Blaze. He won the Jockey Club plate for four years old, [Round Course] four miles, beating the Duke of Grafton's Minion, Lord Clermont's Repeator, and Lord Grosvenor's Capricum. He received forfeit of 75 guineas from Mr. Rutten's filly at Epsom, and won the king's plate at Ipswich. In 1796 he won at New-Market the second class of the Oatland stakes, beating Mr. Wilson's Caustic, Lord Grosvenor's bay colt by Pompos out of String, Mr. Bott's Totteridge, the Duke of Bedford's Brass, Lord Egremont's Fractious, and Lord Darlington's Albourne. He afterwards ran with the winners of the other two classes, for the main of the Oatlands, which he also won beating Lord Tichfield's Viret, and Lord Grosvenor's Lilliput. The same year he won the king's plate at Burford, beating Mr. Bott's Totteridge. In 1797, Stirling beat Lord Sackville's Ketear a match at New-Market for 500 guineas each; received forfeit from sir Henry Vane Tempest's Hambletonian, in a match over the Beacon course for 1000 guineas, half forfeit; won a sweepstakes of 100 guineas each, [seven subscribers] beating Lord Darlington's St. George, and others, Duke's Course, [four miles.] He was lamed before his next engagement, and has not started since.

The above horse will stand the ensuing season, [which will commence on the first day of March next, and end the first day August following] at the Bowling Green, and will cover mares at Three Guineas the leap, to be paid at the stable door, or or Six Guineas the season, and Ten Guineas to insure a mare to be with foal, with One Dollar to the Groom, the money in every instance to be paid before the mares are removed. Good pasturage, GRATIS, with an addition of 600 acres, to what the subscriber had last year; servants who attend their mares will be boarded at 10s6 a week, which expence it is recommended to gentlemen to save, as they may be assured they are of but little use. Grain will be furnished at the market price, for which the money must be sent, and the greatest attention will be paid to the mares, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. Notes for Six Guineas the season, and so Ten Guineas to insure, will be expected with the mares.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling-Green, Feb. 1st, 1802. 1aw12w.

PEDIGREE.

I hereby certify, that STIRLING was bred by me, and was got by Volunteer, [one of the best sons of Eclipse] his dam Harriet by Highflyer, his grand dam by Young Cade; his great grand dam Childerkin by Second, out of the dam of Old Snap; she was got by Fox, her dam Gipsey, by Bay Bolton, grand dam by the Duke of Newcastle's Turk, Byerly Turk, Tafolet, Barb, Place's White Turk, out of a natural Barb mare.

THOMAS STIRLING.

The celebrated running Horse

Cormorant,

Will stand the ensuing season at the Bowling Green, to cover fifty Mares only, besides a part of his owner's at TEN POUNDS each, and One Dollar to the Groom. With this condition, if the money is paid by the 10th of August next, any mare failing to prove with foal, may go the next season, *gratis*; and should the death or removal of the horse prevent a colt then, the money shall be returned, provided the mare remains the property of the person who put her to horse. The sooner gentlemen engage their mares the better, as not a single one over the above number will be taken in. CORMORANT was a winner 19 times against the best horses in England, has been frequently advertised and a full account of his racing given: suffice it *now* to say that he is in high health and condition, that a very great proportion of the mares covered by him last season are in foal, and those that failed [if any] may be sent again this season, *gratis*, if the owners of such who have not paid me, will do it by the 1st of May next: those that have paid are entitled. CORMORANT has been a capital racer, is a very beautiful horse, has more of the true Arabian blood than any horse in America, and his stock are remarkably handsome and active. If gentlemen prefer it, their mares may be covered at Five Guineas the season, without any condition.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling-Green, Feb. 1, 1802.

PEDIGREE.

"I do certify, that CORMORANT was bred by me, and got by Woodpecker; his dam Nettletop, by Squirril, his grandam by Bajazet; great grandam by Regulus; great, great grandam by Lonsdale's Arabian; his great, great, great grandam by Darley's Arabian; his great, great, great, great grandam by the Byerly Turk; his great, great, great, great, great grandam by the Tafolet Barb; his great, great, great, great, great, great grandam by Place's White Turk, out of a natural Barb mare.

"The above is so valuable a horse, both on account of his speed and blood [which is the best in England] that I am sorry he is about to leave the country.

[1aw12] "EGREMONT."

Sales at Vendue,

By PROSSER & MONCURE.

On Monday the 3d day of May next, (the day preceding the Richmond Races,) at 11 o'Clock, A. M. on the premises, viz:

ONE SQUARE, of four half Acre Lots, on one of which are erected, the most convenient and desirable BUILDINGS in this city—the present residence of the subscriber.

Five other Lots between the Mason and the River, fenced and improved, viz: A two story dwelling house, with stables, garden, and offices complete.

Another comfortable dwelling House; Stables, Garden and Offices, above.

Another smaller detached dwelling house, with garden only.

A Store-House, now under rent for 150 dollars per annum; and the fifth, containing only a small stable for three horses, and carriage house.

With the view of affording a better estimate of this very valuable property, farther information may be gained upon application to the Auctioneers.

The terms of sale will be, one fifth paid down, or on a credit of 60 days; the balance in four equal semi annual instalments satisfactorily secured; on interest from the date, if not punctually paid.

Possession, and a clear legal title, will be given, to the entire accommodation of the parties concerned.

D. M. RANDOLPH.

Richmond, Feb. 12, 1802. eotds.

FOR SALE,

SHERRY WINE,

Of a superior quality, in quarter casks, for cash, or on 60 or 90 days credit, for approved Notes.

Pickett, Pollard & Johnston.

March 22, 1802.

NOTICE.

ALL those who may have claims against the estate of Frederick Myers, deceased, are hereby informed that I am about to close my account with the said estate; this notice will be pleaded in bar against any claim or claims that may be brought after the 1st day of May next.

John Coke, Ex'or.

Williamsburg, March 19, 1802.

Wanted as a Tutor,

IN a private family, a person who is capable of teaching the English and Latin Languages, also writing and Arithmetic. Such a one who can come well recommended, as to his sobriety and good demeanor will meet with generous encouragement. Apply to the printer hereof.

Feb. 25, 1802.

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

NEW-MARKET.

In consequence of the elections in the different counties in this state coming on the 27th day of April, at which time the New Market Races are advertised, and from a desire of many gentlemen of the turf also, I am compelled to alter the same to the third Wednesday in May, at which time they will certainly commence, agreeable to the former tenor, viz:

FIRST day, a Sweepstakes, by three year old colts and fillies, carrying each 86lbs. two mile heats, entrance One Hundred Dollars, half forfeit. This subscription will be kept open until the 15th day of April, and no longer. Entrance to be made by letter or personal application to the subscriber. Should more than six start, the entrance money of the second best will be returned.

Second day, a purse of 400 dollars will be run for, four mile heats, entrance 20 dollars. Weights as heretofore established.

Third day, a purse of 200 dollars will be run for, two mile heats, entrance 15 dollars.

And the fourth day, a Sweepstakes, by three and four years old colts and fillies, the former carrying 86lb. and the latter 100lb. two mile heats, entrance 100 dollars. This subscription will be closed the evening of the third day's race; and if five or more nags start, the entrance money of the second best will be returned.

Good stables and litter furnished for race horses GRATIS.

STIRLING GARY,
Keeper of the Course.

February 14, 1802.

THE Subscriber having taken the above Course for two years, has furnished himself with good beds, as well as stables, together with ostlers and servants of a proper description; also, liquors of a superior quality. He flatters himself from his experience, and a desire to please, in the above business, to give general and complete satisfaction.

STIRLING GARY.

Genessee.

For Sale, all the Subscriber's

MILLS, HOUSES, and improved FARMS,

In the counties of Ontario and Steuben, in the state of New-York.

TO meet the views of the numerous applicants for this valuable property, and to give an opportunity of acquiring it on fair and equal terms, the subscriber offers it for sale at Public Auction, on Wednesday the 15th day of June next, at Powell's Hotel in Geneva, on the favourable terms of one fifth Cash, and the remainder payable in six annual payments with lawful interest.

The mills are situated at Hopeton, Lyons, Sodus, Gennessee Falls, Caledonia, Hemlock-Lake, Painted-Post, Bath and Canisteo, several of which are merchant mills, and the greater part of them are built on the navigable waters leading to Oswego, Albany, and Baltimore.

The houses are situated in Bath, Painted Post, Hopeton, Geneva, Lyons and Sodus, and the improved farms are in the neighbourhood of these towns. All of which will positively be sold, except the house and farm occupied by the subscriber, near Bath.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON.

Bath, February 1, 1802.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL Meeting of the members of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, is requested at the Eagle Tavern in Norfolk, on Monday the 17th of May next, on business of importance to the completion of the Canal. Delinquent subscribers are also notified that on Tuesday the 18th of May next, their Shares will be sold, unless they pay before that day their quotas heretofore called for.

Robert Andrews, President.

Thomas Newton,
Aug. Slaughter,
Geo. G. Martin.
Robert Bousk,
} Directors.

March 29, 1802. cp 4w

CASH

GIVEN FOR

TOBACCO,

AT the second house below the Eagle Tavern, by

John Richard, & Co.

Richmond, Nov. 19, 1801.

William Temple,

Has Imported by the latest arrivals from London & Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

Which he will dispose of low, by the PIECE OR PACKAGE.

He has also just received the following Articles, for sale.

5 PIPES,
10 Hogsheads,
4 Qr. Casks,
} Genuine Old Port WINE.

3 Pipes Madeira Wine;
1 Hhd. Old Antigua Rum, 4th Proof;
10 Tierces London Porter;
20 Hhds. Sugar;
50 Bags Coffee;
700 Sacks Liverpool Salt.

Richmond, Nov. 30, 1801.

NOTICE.

The Subscribers have formed a Commercial connexion, under the firm of

Long and Crews.

THEY will be principally concerned in the purchase of Country Produce.

Should any business be offered in the Commission Line, it will meet due attention from *Thomas Crews*, residing in Lynchburg, and *Will. Long*, here.

Their Office is on the second story above Messrs. ELLIS & ALLAN's Store.

Will. Long,
Thomas Crews.

Richmond, Jan. 1st, 1802.

Land for Sale.

FIVE Hundred Acres, adjoining the land of John Wickham, esq. in the county of Henrico, distant about 10 or 11 miles from Richmond. One hundred and twenty acres are of the best James River low grounds, eighty acres cleared, part of which is second low grounds, and three hundred acres wood land. Any person purchasing, will have the privilege of sowing wheat in the fall, and possession given next Christmas. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, one fourth in 6 months, one fourth in twelve months, and the remaining one fourth in 18 months. If this land is not sold at private sale before the 15th of May next, it will on that day be offered for sale at public auction at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond. Terms may be known by application to Doctor JOHN GRINGAN, in the city of Richmond.

March 22, 1802.

Patent Balances

THE patentee of this very useful invention (which unites the accuracy of scales to the conveniency of steelyards) has sent a few pair to the subscriber, for sale.

They are of different sizes, weighing from a quarter of a pound to one hundred, from one pound to three hundred, and from ten pounds to three thousand weight. They are found to answer all the purposes of weighing with the greatest precision, insomuch that they are used generally in Boston, not only by the merchants, but at the custom-house, and by all the public officers of the state of Massachusetts, their use being authorized by an act of that Legislature. From experiments made here they are found to be correct by the standard, which together with their convenience must give them a great preference to any thing of the kind now in use.

E. W. ROOTES.

March 8, 1802.

Notice,

THIS is to forewarn any person from taking assignment of a Note of mine given to Christopher Johnson, near Bent-Creek, in the County of Buckingham, for the sum of twelve pounds, due the 23d of this Month, as the Note was obtained of me in a fraudulent manner, for which I do not mean to pay it.

SAMUEL H. SAUNDERS.

Jefferson Mills, April 5, 1802. 6t

THE SUBSCRIBER

Will receive proposals until the 24th of next month (April) for the execution of the

Carpenter's Work

Of the PUBLIC TOBACCO WAREHOUSE now building in this city.

John Clarke.

Richmond, March 20, 1802. 8t

KNOWSLEY,

The most elegant and high formed English Horse, 15 hands 3 inches high, a fine bay, 6 years old last May, in great perfection, and as to muscular strength and beauty not inferior to any horse in the state, which will be readily acknowledged by those who will take a fair and impartial examination of him. He is of vigour, and entirely clear of blemish—will stand at my stable on *Sandy Point* the present season; and will cover Mares at SIX GUINEAS, which may be discharged by the payment of TWENTY DOLLARS on or before the 10th day of August next: TEN GUINEAS to insure a colt, and THREE by the Leap, with One Dollar to the Groom at the stable door for each Mare. Mares may be fed at the market price of grain, in manner and quantity directed by the proprietors: Servants will be boarded without charge, and pasturage supplied *gratis*, equal in extent and goodness (if not superior) to any in the commonwealth, and laid out in different apartments, so as to suit Mares in foal, those that have foals, and all others. Here gentlemen will find it greatly to their interest to avail themselves of such advantages, independent of the high consideration of raising horses from so fine a stock. This horse has cost me on landing in this country upwards of seven hundred pounds sterling, which can be seen by reference to papers in my hands; and even at this price it was with difficulty he could be obtained, for my agent, a gentleman of great veracity, writes me he could have sold him for 170 Guineas more than the original purchase, which evidently proves the high estimation he was in.

Pedigree, given by Lord Derby in the following words, viz. "I do hereby certify, "that the bay horse called KNOWS-"LEY, late the property of the Prince "of Wales, was bred by me. He was got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Capella, and was six years old last May, and no more.

(Signed) "DERBY. [Seal.]

"Knowsley, June 15, 1801."

CAPELLA was bred by general Parker, foaled in 1773, and got by Herod—See General Stud Book, page 40. Sir Peter Teazle was got by Highflyer, in 1784—See same book, page 182. Highflyer was got by Herod—See page 201—And so on he may be traced through a noble line of ancestors for ages past, without a single flaw in his genealogy, either on the male or female side.

This extraordinary horse ran often with great credit at two years old, and at three proved successful; and so continued until the last of the year 1800. In 1801 he was purchased for me, and sent to Virginia.—In 1798 he won a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, for three year olds, 8 subscribers, once round the ground, beating Mr. Pierce's b. c. by Walnut, Sir H.T. Vane's rush forward, Sir H. Williamson's Stripling, Mr. Fletcher's g. c. Camperdown, Mr. G Crompton's c. Basto, and Lord A. Hambilton's b. g. by Spadille, out of Snow Drop. See Calendar for 1798. He also won the Members' Plate of 50 guineas for three and four year olds, beating Lord Derby's four year old colt by Diomed, five to one on Knowsley, who was then Mr. Field's property. See Calendar for 1798. He also won a sweepstake for three year olds, beating Mr. Garforth's b. c. by Spadille, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille. See Calender for 1799.

In May, 1799, York. On Tuesday May 28, a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, (7 subscribers) then the property of Mr. Walker, was won by Knowsley, beating Lord Fitzwilliam's ch. h. Wonder, five years old, Lord Hamilton's ch. h. by Walnut, Sir Thomas Gascoigne's Maid of the Mill, and John Robinson's b. c. Abraham Newland. On Thursday the 30th following, he also won the Stand Plate, of 50 guineas, for four year olds, beating Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille, Mr. Garforth's mare Caroline, 6 years old, Lord Belhaven's ch. h. Master Robert; 6 years old, Mr Wentforth's Barnaby, and Mr. J. Anson's gr. h. Little Scot, 5 years old.—See Calender for 1799.

IN June, 1800, (Guildford) the Prince of Wales owned him, and won the King's Plate for 4 year olds, of 100 guineas---10 stone 4 lbs. four mile heats, and beat Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's.---See Calendar for 1800, page 35.

Winchester, July 8. His Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas was run for and won by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's, 5 years old, and Sir F. Evelyn's, b. h. Asparagus, 5 years old, 6 to 4 on Knowsley.

Lewes, August 12, 1800. The King's Plate of 100 guineas, four mile heats, was one by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's ch. c. Flugleman; four to one on Knowsley. Thursday following he one a subscription of 10 guineas each, beating Mr. Durand's Bellissima, and Mr. Ladbroke's Humbug. See Calendar for 1800—78 & 79.

Litchfield, on Thursday September 9, he won the King's Plate of 100 guineas, three mile heats, for 5 year olds, carrying 8 stone 7lbs. beating Mr. Heming's b. h. Ploro, ten to one on Knowsley.

Notwithstanding these evidences of Knowsley's superior worth, yet it is my wish that gentlemen should be still further satisfied by a personal view of him; it is to my desire that those who are inclined to speak and act candidly, would visit me in the Spring, and take a ride over the pastures, that they may be satisfied that nothing here afferted is exaggerated.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.

February 1, 1802.

N. B. I will not be answerable for involuntary escapes or accidents.